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DIED.

SCHOLZ-Laura Elizabeth Scholz, daughter of F. J. and Amelia Scholz. Born in Evansville, Ind., June 29, 1885; died at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, Dec. 16, 1960, at residence, 1933 North Meridian. Age, fifteen years, five months, seventeen days. Services and burial at Evansville Tuesday; private.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 127 East Market street. LOANS-On city property; 5% per cent.; no commission; money ready. C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., 319 Lemcke building.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-I will sell at once, in lots to suit purchasers until stock is disposed of, by order court, at private sale, all the stock of the Indianapolis Buggy Company, 337 and 339 East Washington street, consisting of buggles, phase tons, carriages, surreys, spring wagons, delivery and for wagons, tools and materials. I. N. RICHIE, and 1898: Trustee in Bankruptcy and Receiver.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-For U. S. Army: Able bodied un married men between ages of 21 and 35; citi temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Recruits are specially desired for serv-ice in Philippines. For information apply to Re-cruiting Officer, 25 N. Illinois street, Indianapo-lis, Ind. zens of United States, of good character and

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-Ten women to sell "Happiness 1,000 of premiums. One with eac paper. 128 Virginia avenue.

NOTICE.

NOTICE-JOSEPH GARDNER, tin work and furnaces, 39 Kentucky ave. Telephone 222. WANTED-Do not freeze, but keep warm. Indiana Oil Burner, at 40 East Ohio street. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC-Mr. Louis J. Beck

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-I want a partner with \$1,000; old business; good profits for investor. Address F. E. L. care Journal. 200 BOOKS FREE THIS WEEK-Perfum isic and notions. 4,000 in all. One free with every copy of "Happiness at Home," to advertise it. Call early, 128 Virginia avenue.

THE WOMEN RIDERS.

All the Contestants Will Reach the City Next Sunday.

The women who will participate in the blcycle race for the international championship at Tomlinson Hall next week, opening Christmas afternoon, will all arrive in Indianapolis next Sunday and will train on the track on Monday, as the wooden course on which the race will be held will be completed by that time.

Of the riders who will be seen in this race Glaw and Anderson have won more first prizes in such races than any other riders in the world. They will meet in the Indianapolis race, however, the fastest riders they have ever competed with. Lisette, the French champion, and who also holds the European championship, will be one of the starters in this race, and the other two riders will be Mollie and Edna La Tour, who claim to be candidates for the championship, and their long list of victories ives them the right to participate in such

Brick for Street Paving.

In your issue of yesterday there appears

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

a short paragraph under the caption "For Brick Paving" which, by inference at least, without explanation, is prejudicial to one of the very considerable industries of this State, there being at this time seven plants in the State employing a capital of nearly \$1,000,000 in the manufacture of vitrified brick for roadway purposes. We are made to say that the asphalt dealers are getting the best of us, which is very fac from what we believe or would wish to say. Only in one particular will we allow ourselves to say that the asphalt people, or for that matter any and every material manufacturers with which roadways are constructed, have the best of the vitrified brick manufacturers, and that is this, that the asphalt people themselves put in construct their own streets. The vitrified brick people have never been able to, or at least have had very little to say, even by way of recommendation, as to how a brick street or under what specifications they should be constructed, but the writer ventures the prediction that no other peo rie have watched so closely and minutely the kind, the character and the detail of every portion of street construction as have the vitrifled brick people. Such has been the case, and from our own standpoint we are able to demonstrate conclusively from actual results what is the vinced are we that we are enthusiastic in the belief that brick streets are without any doubt wnatever the coming street of the future. If your own beautiful city c: Indianapolis nad a single brick street constructed as we believe they should be we feel confident that Indianapolis would be a brick-paved city. A brick street, properly constructed, under the heaviest trame that any of the Indianapolis streets can be subjected to will be in the best possible condition at from six to fifteen years old instead of being entirely or almost worn out by that time. A brick street properly constructed can be made from its third year onward smoother than either asphalt or wooden block, and hence much more plearant to travel over. It can be made on the average within a small per cent. at least as noiseless as either asphalt or wooden block, and it is utterly without excuse that a vitrified brick street shall need to be repaired, under the heaviest traffic that Indianapolis affords, for a period of at least ten years, and excepting possibly portions of a dozen streets no repairs would be needed for from twenty to twenty-five years. The foregoing is the conviction of the vitrified brick manufacturers of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, so that as to the whole question we do not wish to have it said that anybody has the lest W. P. BLAIR.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 15.

CAR SCARCITY STILL FELT

HOW TO HANDLE THE BUSINESS OF FERED A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Economical Results from Large Ex penditures of Money for Betterments-Other Railway News.

The car shortage is still a troublesome problem with the transportation officials. Not an Indianapolis line has cars to fii its orders. The Pennsylvania lines seem to invade the Northwest with a reasonable to be the best provided, but like other lines, cars are divided with shippers, furnishing cars to connections which will yield the best revenue to the Pennsylvania. Some relief is looked for on the part of the Big Four and the Lake Erie & Western next month, as cars which for sixty days past have been in service between Buffalo and the Atlantic seaboard the elevators and vessels, which contained millions of bushels of grain, being the Eric, and in turn the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, which works with the Erie and the Nickel-plate on east-bound there were received and forwarded at

Indianapolis in the week ending Dec. 15 a total of 27,406 cars, 21,034 being loaded. The Pennsylvania lines handled last week at this point 260 more loaded cars than in the Big Four, wholly on account of a named. Both are Pennsylvania interests, scarcity of cars, shows a decrease of 344 but the Terre Haute & Logansport is loaded cars; the Vandalia also dropped operated under V. T. Malott as trustee. behind last year's corresponding week 38 loaded cars. All things considered, the present volume of business leaves little reom for complaint, as it keeps the power of all the roads in service, and shippers have no reason to complain of delay, which would doubtless occur through a congestion of business at division points were the car movement much heavier. Through traffic, both east and westbound, averages well with several weeks past, the latter being heavier than usual of Mr. King's resignation. December. Local business, with the working industries are unusually heavy shippers for December. The table below at this point for the week ending Dec. 15. and for the corresponding weeks of 1899

TIMES OF PROPERTY.	- AMERICAN A	- auto
C., I. & L 589	604	41
I., D. & W 564	488	50
		69
L. E. & W 637		47
PennI. & V 1.195		1,04
		82
		76
		2,96
	The second second	2,37
P. & EEast div 868		71
		81
		2,41
		3,28
		2,29
		2,46
Totals21,034	21,176	21,17
Empty cars 6,372	5,162	5,50
Total movement27,406	26,338	26,67
	C., I. & L	C., I. & L

Name of Roads.

Roads in Good Condition.

W. G. Nicholas, in New York Telegraph. The public has small conception of the work that has been going on for the last is no longer associated or connected with me ar the management of the Zoo. FRANK C. two or three years, and is still going on BOSTOCK, Director General. in railway betterments. The men intrusted with the management of the important lines of railway have learned the lesson that it pays to put their roads in the best possible condition and that money expended in straightening tracks and reducing grades is the best investment they can make for their stockholders. The late President Newell impressed this truth on the railroad world by great work in putting Lake Shore in prime condition. It was his hobby, and he spent millions upon millions of dollars in perfecting the improvements, which were to result in extraordinary economies. When

he died he had nearly brought his road up to the highest standard and could say that the traffic of his line was being handled at the minimum of cost and with the very least possible expenditure of energy. His work was a model for other managers to follow and they have been following it for years, to the vast betterment well as to the greater satisfaction of patrons. Investors in railway securities and the public in general owe to Mr. Newell a debt that can never be paid.

Makes a Good Showing.

The monthly statement of earnings and expenses of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, including the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, for November shows gross earnings of \$3,832,324, an increase of \$380,635; expenses, \$2,578,066, an increase of \$276,405; net earnings, \$1,254,268, an increase of \$104,230. For the five months of the fiscal year ending with November gross earnings were \$19,427,433, an increase of \$1,805,043; expenses, \$12,995,168, an increase of \$1,784,157; net earnings, \$6,432,265, an increase of \$20,886.

Big Trame on the Belt Road.

In the week ending Dec. 15 there were transferred over the Belt road 19,889 cars. against 18,889 in the week ending Dec. 8 Belt road engines handled at the stockyards 2,117 carloads of live stock, against .700 in the preceding week, and for private switches on its line 1,467 cars, against 1.330 in the preceding week. In the last two items the number of cars handled was handsomely in excess of any week since the Belt road has been operated.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

The Southern Indiana road is building at Redford an eighteen-stall roundhouse constructed of Bedford stone.

The Chicago-St. Paul lines have signed a treaty of peace and agreed to henceforth strictly maintain rates on all classes of The Monon has placed an order with

the American Car and Foundry Company for four new passenger coaches and two combined smoking and baggage cars. Jan. 1 has been fixed upon as the day

for opening the New York Central's new passenger station at Albany, which has been in process of construction some three

Conductors of the Pennsylvania lines have been notified that all trip and annual rasses will expire Jan. 1. Previous to this year annuals have been honored until Model time folders, which are superior to

any time folders ever issued by the New York Central, are out. They are Nos. 29 and 30, of the Four Track series, and both | county assessor. The best office (auditor) are compendiums of railway travel. The officials of the Southern Railway last week made a trip over the Louisville.

Evansville & St. Louis road, which comes under the Southern Railway control Jan. 1. Two days were spent at St. Louis. So many promotions are in prospect with the pension fund plan taking effect on the Pennsylvania lines west on Jan. 1 that there is considerable auxiety among persons who are in the line of promotion

In the six months ending Oct. 1 the lines

Illinois Central traversing Illinois earned \$5,738,436, and under the law of Illirois the Central must pay 7 per cent of the sum into the state treasury, which amounts in this case to \$403,000. John W. Riley, formerly superintendent of the Peorla & Eastern, now trainmaster | elections The spirit of a legal election is of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, spent Sunday in the city. He reports the business

of the road as immense, and its earnings this year will reach at least \$10,000,000. J. Stanley Orr, who represents the Southern Pacific, last week sold a ticket to James T. Wacheb, of Pittsburg, for \$642 to go around the world. He leaves over the Penrsylvania and Vandalla lines and has the special privilege of carrying 350 pounds The Erie Railway is doing the heaviest

east-bound business in grain at Chicago in its history. In fact, all the year its business in this line has been record-breaking. On the Chicago division from twelve to sixteen trains loaded with grain are daily being forwarded East. H. S. Bradley, chief telegrapher of the

Pennsylvania lines west, is conducting

daily revival services in the motive power department of the general superintendent at Columbus, O., for the benefit of the begins with reading of Scriptures.

large force of employes in the building. A half hour is devoted to the service, which W. H. McDoel and his chief engineer last week spent a couple of days on the Monon main line visiting the stone quarries at Dark Hollow and Horseshoe. The last few weeks there has been a handsome increase in shipments of stone to Chicago and Eastern points, which is giving traffic at the quarries an active appearance.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton is receiving new coal cars at the rate of ten a day from the Barney-Smith car works, and this week will begin to receive from the American Car and Foundry Company new box cars at the same rate until the order for 200 cars in each case is filled. Roads north and west of Chicago are considering the question of reducing theatrical rates, thus enabling the larger companies

by excessive railroad fares. Managers of

years been agitating such action, so exorbitant are railroad fares. Employes on the Wabash and Eric lines are somewhat disturbed over continuous reports that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania combination is to abetrb the two lines named, which are said to be rate maintainers, and why the above will be relieved of this special service, property is not understood. Both lines

now have a very handsome surplus to guard against dull times. With the completion of the new union practically emptied. This will also help station at Pittsburg the Pennsylvania road will not have a grade crossing for street or footwalks, as all the crossings between the new station and Pitcairn will be eliminated and a train can leave the stabusiness. The train records show that | tion at unlimited speed. On the Panhandle and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, for quite a distance west, things will be

Official notice was sent on Saturday to employes on the Grand Rapids & Indiana and on the Terre Haute & Logansport dithe corresponding week of 1899, and the vision of the Vandalia, to the effect that scribes as a policy of "wise and masterly to pay their respects. They are studying Lake Erie & Western and the Indiana, on Jan. 1 the voluntary relief depart-Decatur & Western show a handsome per ment of the Pennsylvania lines west of cent. of increarse over last year, while Pittsburg will be extended over the lines

The late associates of Thomas M. King, who recently retired as president and receiver of the Pittsburg & Western, have as a testimonial presented him with a magnificent silver punch bowl, made expressly for this presentation, cut glass cups accompanying it. There is also engraved on the bowl in full the complimentary remarks of Judge Buffington, of the United States District Court, on the acceptance

Officials of the Big Four, the Erie and | legislation to secure a fair apportionment fine weather conditions, is heavy beyond the Hocking Valley roads, at their meet- in Congress is inexpedient just now, and, precedent at this season of the year. The ing in Marion last week, agreed on the packing houses, the stockyards, the cerea- erection at once at that point of a union of course, it is true that it requires time line mills and the iron, steel and wood station. The Columbus, Hocking Valley and a great deal of it to solve a race prob-& Sandusky will also handle its business at the union station, but, being in the shows the number of loaded cars handled hands of a receiver, cannot share in its construction. At the same time an interlocking plant will be constructed, covering all the crossings and switches in that vicinity. The contemplated improvements will cost \$65,000.

A novel injunction suit is pending at Crothersville, on the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania lines. Some time ago the authorities of Crothersville made an order requiring the railroad company to temove its stock pen from the present location, and the company has now filed an injunction to prevent the town carrying cut such an order, the company claiming that the pens were there first, that the town was built with this knowledge, and that the pens are now in as good condition as they ever were.

A grievance committee of the Cotton Belt lines from the machinists' department ten days ago asked for an increase in their psy, which General Manager Britton has virtually granted. After Jan. 1 they will be paid 33 cents an hour and work ten hours per day, except on Saturday, then working but half a day. One apprentice will be allowed for every five machinists, and the apprentices are to receive 75 cents per day the first year, and their wages will be increased 25 cents a day every six ronths thereafter, the last six months being paid \$2.25 per day, the apprenticeship to extend over three and a haif years.

A PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

The Republican Party Should Make Good the State Convention's Pledge.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: At the Republican state convention last April the resolutions declared that "the Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to bring about the adoption of an adequate primary election law." This, then, is the party platform, the party creed on that subject. What else can the Republican Legislature do, if the party keeps its pledge to the people, than to pass a primary election law? The stultifying of every important system in the United | record of the Democratic party two years States and to the increase in revenues as | ago on the county and township reform bills should not be duplicated by the Republicans at the coming Legislature. Republicans boast of keeping the party piedges. Why, then, depart from its good record on the question of a primary election law? Objections have been raised to such a law by those who claim that the smaller community and smaller township would be cut off from any chance of places on the ticket under a direct vote primary election law. They say that in county elections the larger townships could name the entire ticket. Such statements are mere statements and cannot be proven by the facts of experience. Hamilton county Republicans, with one exception, have nominated the county ticket for more than a quarter of a century by primary. They have been fair and the results as satisfactory as the convention plan. The places on the ticket have been generally well disributed over the county and the smaller townships have fared equally as well as the larger. Sometimes one township gets more than its rightful share, but the score is evened up at the next election. To prove the above statements I give the figures of the past three primaries. I leave out of this estimate the nominations for county council and commissioners for the reason that they are nominated by districts. The following table shows the result of the primaries in 1900, 1898 and 1896;

> -Primary Feb. 15, 1900 .-Office, nominee, township, Representative—Neal, Noblesville ... Pr's'c'ting att'r'ny-Beals, Washington 678 Auditor-Powell, Clay Treasurer-Lennen, Wayne Sheriff-Bray, Jackson 871 County assessor-Nagle, Noblesville ... 1.259

> County surveyor-Mitchell, Jackson.... 871 -Primary Feb. 15, 1898.-Representative-Neal, Noblesville Pr's'cuting At'rn'y-Garver, N'bl'sville.1,259 Clerk-Carey, Washington..... Treasurer-Fisher, Delaware..... Recorder-Carroll, Jackson..... Sheriff-Bartholomew, Noblesville 1,259 Surveyor-Mitchell, Jackson.....

-Primary 1896 .-Representative-Harris, Noblesville Prosecuting attorney-Baldwin, Noblesville Auditor-Sturdevant, Washington. Treasurer-Gibbs, Wayne. Sheriff-Owen, Washington

Surveyor-Mitchell, Jackson.

Assessor-Carson, Jackson. The above shows that at the last primary Noblesville township, with nearly one-third of the Republican vote of the county, got only the representative and went to Clay township, with 258 votes out of a tetal in the county of 4,373. The next best office (treasurer) went to Wayne township, with 162 Republican votes, and the sheriff's office was given to Jackson township, with 871 votes. The records show that not since 1876 has Noblesville township, with its big vote, had the auditor's office. They also show that the treasurer's fice has been given to Noblesville township but once in sixteen years. Wayne wnship, the smallest a county except

Fall Creek, has had the county treasurer

hree times in the last ten years.

fact, the primary has become so established by custom that no other manner of nomination is seriously considered. They are governed, so far as practicable and possible, by the rules governing general without the sanctity and binding force of a statute. So far as Hamilton county is concerned it does not specially need a primary election law. It has fair and satisfactory primaries without the law. However, we Hamilton Republicans are quite sure such a law will do them no harm. If Marion county needs such a law to secure better government I am in favor of doing a good turn by helping it get what Hamilton has and what Marion needs I believe in laws that will do the greatest good to the greatest number. The prigary election law is certainly one of these laws. I am for the law because I believe it is right. I am for it because the party is pledged to give the people this reform. and it is good policy to fulfill party pledges unless some serious and "paramount" reason should be shown to the contrary. WILL H. CRAIG.

Noblesville, Ind., Dec. 15.

THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS

PROTESTS AGAINST THE POLICY OF "MASTERLY INACTIVITY."

The Crime Against Suffrage Is Admitted, and the Constitutional Penalty Should Be Inflicted.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: To one who is accustomed to look Judge Baldwin, of Logansport, not only for a delightful style, but also for words assurance that they will not be stranded of wisdom, his recent contribution to the Journal on "The South in Congress" comes the theaters in the Northwest have for somewhat in the nature of a surprise. The article seems to have been elicited by Representative Crumpacker's "bill to reduce the congressional delegation of the old slave States, according to the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which provides a remedy for the suppression of the negro vote." The contributor thinks that the measure will not be considered at the present session of Con- To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: gress, that it will not pass the next Congress, that "the entire North has concluded that the fourteenth amendment was | Martin and Representatives Otey and a mistake, and that they do not now even | Swanson, of Virginia, reported in the raise a protest to its nullification." For Journal some days ago, has a very curious this and other reasons he seems opposed to aspect, and at the same time a rather dis-States which put a restriction upon the flectively at it. The gentlemen from Virinactivity" in dealing with what he calls a contemplated change in the Constitution race problem." Then he says that "to do disfranchise a large percentage of its citinothing, and do it very well," so far as negro suffrage is concerned, "is far better in the present temper of our people than the passage of Crumpacker's bill." To this for what he might think about it. But he, he adds the very wise remark that "time, and a great deal of it, when it comes to the solution of a great race problem, is far better than legislation.'

> It may be true that the North is indifferent to nullification; it may be true that lem, but it does not follow that other parts of the country should be called upon to submit during all this time to unfair representation in Congress in order to indulge the South in discriminating restrictions upon the right of suffrage. If either the purpose or the result of this much-desired solution there would be less impatience at the thought of giving time every one knows that the purpose of such legislation is not to solve the race problem. Everybody knows that the sole purpose is partisan gain, and the fact is so notorious that even United States senators from the South are voluntary witnesses to it. The Southerners themselves make no pretense to anything else. What they seek is political power, and it is the history of the case that they will stop at nothing in order to obtain it. Disfranchisement by law is only one of numerous methods of securing and perpetuating Democratic supremacy in that region, and it is, perhaps, the least disreputable of them all. It seems to be the only one, however, that may be reached by national legislation in behalf of fairness and justice. If this restriction were really an educational qualification applied to every one, without no reasonable protest against it, for it would doubtless be an improvement upon | selves. our boasted universal suffrage if such legislation were more general, but, as even the casual reader knows, it is not so applied in the South. The notorious "grand- | themselves alone, for it was no wrong for father clause" permits the white to vote, however ignorant he may be, and it would be difficult to find a specimen more dense that they have suffered and now suffer in in his ignorance than the ignorant South-

by Judge Baldwin for his policy of "mas- Judge Baldwin's plan of "masterly interly inactivity," and one of them appears in his suggestion that the "fifteenth amendment is its own sufficient punishment upon away at their own salvation, with the rethe Southern people." He says that "to sult that now, after these man years, they are demanding that the centical dishonesty and intimidation as a paramount policy. Nothing could be more undestrable for young or old men. Every officer connected with the collection and the certification of votes must resort to fraud and perjury as necessary features of his public duty. Now, for men of such high and sensitive bonor (such as our Southern brothers undoubtedly are) to be compelled at each election to resort to such methods to thus ratify the law of the land must be extremely humiliating, and by and by this fact of itself will work the beginnings of a revolt against the whole business." Assuming this to be a factor in the solution of the race problem it is altogether probable that the discovery belongs to the Logansport contributor. It is not likely that such a thing has occurred to everyone who has considered the question. It is possible that the "high and sensitive honor" of our Southern brothers may some time revolt at the tasks which the fifteenth amendment thus puts upon all we ask, and the Constitution comthem, but it is to be confessed that so far | mands it. there is little evidence of a general rebel- Indianapolis, Dec. 15. lion based upon that alone. And if we are to await such a general revolt, the indications are that the contributor is right in assuming that it will require "time and a great deal of it." It is true that the "high and sensitive honor" of the Southerner has become a sort of tradition in a certain class of literature, and there are those who have been inclined to accept without investigation the thought that in some way the Southerner had a sort of monopoly of certain virtues, among them being his boasted conception of "honah. But at the same time there are others who are somewhat slow to concede either the monopoly or even a superiority in that particular. It is true that Judge Baldwin does not intimate that the same "high and sensitive honor" may not characterize the people of other regions as well as the Southerner, but his suggestion does, nevertheless, smack somewhat of the atmosphere created by an antebellum literature in which Southern "honah" was a muchvaunted quality. On this point, of course, it is a platitude somewhat irrelevant, but at the same time it is a temptation to recall the fact that honor in the best sense of the word is a Northern attribute at least as much as a Southern. At any rate, the people in other parts of the country are likely to become somewhat restive if they are required to wait till the sensitive conscience of the Southern politician goes into revolt against either the suppression of negro votes or an undue representation in Congress. And it is perhaps as well that this restlyeness manifest itself at once. If it is true that the North has become indifferent to nullification and to the fact that one vote in the South has more potency as represented in Congress than two or three or half a dozen elsewhere, then it is time for something besides opium in our contributions to the literature of the subject. Among the numerous perils to which all governments are subjected perhaps there is no one greater in a republic than this same indifference. It always has existed, it exists now and always will exist to too great

a degree on all subjects. We need much less of it rather than more of it. In this instance the Southern method affects not only the black in the South, but also the people in all other parts of the country, for the reason that the latter themselves are partially disfranchised by it. If the thought of this fails to stir the Northerner or the Westerner, it would be interesting to know what would do so. If it is true that this indifference prevails to the extent that Judge Baldwin

imagines, it seems to me that what need from him and others him is something more pointed and more quickening than a stub pen dipped in soothing syrup. If for any reason the people have become indifferent to unlawful discrimination and flagrant injustice inflicted upon the negro, then they cannot be too frequently reminded that they themselves do not wholly escape its evil effects. If they are so unworthy that the interests of the baser sort be touched. At the worst, let us not contribute to an apathy which is one of the most pernicious of evils in a government of the people. It may be true that the amendments were premature, but they are facts,

tinue, and if we are to be taught to look upon it with complacency, then nullification of another sort may become a pastime instead of a crime against the government, and that, too, be looked upon with unruffled spirits. Where, then, is the end? Who or what is to fix the limit? It seems to me that if what Judge Baldwin assumes to be true is true, then there is danger in his

This is not saying that the Crumpacker bill or a similar measure should be pressed at this time for there may be numerous reasons of which I know nothing which may make it inexpedient to do so, but it seems to me that no such reasons appear in the contribution of Judge Baldwin, and I do protest against the indifference alleged and also most emphatically against all influences and suggestions that tend to increase it rather than lessen it.

For one I am willing to concede that certain sensibilities of the Southerner may be set upon a hair-trigger somewhat more delicately adjusted than some others, but am not willing to admit that this or anything else entitles him to two or more votes to my one on national questions, and certainly I do not propose to wait with any degree of patience for the predicted revolt of his conscience against his own method of solving the race question by nullification. W. H. SANDERS. Marion, Ind., Dec. 15.

JUSTICE ONLY.

Constitution Should Be Enforced in a

Spirit of Equity. That pleasant interview between President McKinley and Senators Daniel and a reduction of the delegations from those | quieting one, when one comes to look reright to vote, and advocates what he de- | ginia had called in a formal way, merely "the Southern question" and "the great of their State, with the avowed purpose to zens. They did not refer to that in the presence of the President, however, plainly because they did not in the least care out of his solicitude as a host, it would seem, very properly wishing to make his guests feel comfortable in their minds, took the occasion to assure them that he did not approve of any purpose to enforce that provision of the Constitution of the United States designed expressly to meet such an exigency as that upon which they were engaged, at which statement from him they

'were very naturally gratified." There is now no means available to prevent the Southern States from outlawing a percentage of their people, and this the Constitution clearly recognizes. More frightful folly on their part is not conceivable, for nothing can be more dangerous in a State than an outlawed class. But the penalty prescribed by the Constitution for such action on their part is mandatory, and any act by any body or person in disregard or annulment of it is void. Or so it must seem from the accepted meanings of English words, though, of course, only a very learned lawyer can know anything about constitutional law, and even he must

first know what particular construction his client's needs require. Now, if this view be correct, and neither Chairman Hopkins, nor President McKinley, nor the Congress, nor any power under heaven but only the people of the United States themselves, have any authority to suspend a mandatory clause of the Constitution in behalf of any body then this complacent attitude of our Republican administration touching the fourteenth amendment becomes, when given full effect to its practical nullification, dangerous beyond any possibility of overstatement. To the Nation at large, in that another administration may nullify another clause, and another another, and so on until our Constitution shall have become of no more worth to any good end than were the old Articles of Confederation which it superseded; and to the Republican party by extending to it General Grosvenor's application of his old saw discrimination, of course there could be to the Southern Democrats-"Give them rope enough and they will hang them-

Nobody wishes to do our Southern fellowcitizens any wrong. Nobody ever did so wish. Nobody ever did do them wrong but us to keep them from pulling our co house down upon our common heads. All but the fruit of the dragon's teeth, which brings forth after his kind, always, which There are some peculiar reasons given they themselves have sown. And long ago activity," whether "wise" or not, adopted. They have been left to work consented that the Union might be established, that is, that they be permitted to thought possible, their agitations were misrepresent in the national Congress a body of nonvoters-be granted them. We had enough of compromises with this spirit in our earlier days, and paid a frightful penalty therefor in that awful war. Let us have no more of temporizing. The spoiled child that must be humored act is played out. The South is come to men are of high and sensitive honor. We have heard that said before, and believe it. Let them come manfully forward now and put it beyond question by demanding the penalty of their voluntary act. They will accept to the legal limit if our administration do its part-not a doubt of it. And we want no more than justice, nothing whatever as of punishment-justice for ourselves only, leaving the larger question of justice for the negro to the full-grown man of the South. The hour is ripe for O. W. SEARS.

THE WORK OF REFORM.

It Progresses Slowly but Surely, and Is Sure to Triumph Finally.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Not for many a day have I read an editorial in the Journal or any other paper that awakened more serious reflections than the editorial in the Sunday Journal of Dec. 2. It spoke encouragingly of the success of the reform measures adopted at our penal institutions. These measures have been long enough tested to foreshadow great results, and it is exceedingly agreeable to mark such developments in so short a time. So far as the reformation of females is concerned, our Female Reformatory has been longer at work with ing away from the habits of earlier years satisfactory results. Whether reformatory measures could be extended to men was a serious question. One thing struck me as the great school of vice. No one can in reading this editorial, though not mentioned in the paper, as being very significant. As a matter of fact no names ap- cities are connected with saloons. Hence that had been conspicuous in former years as agitators of reform. This does not effectually close these nurseries of vice. mean to disparage the work of agitators. Meanwhile the professional agitator keeps They seem to be a necessity, but their sphere seems to be limited to the work of agitating alone. It has ever been thus. The conspicuous agitators of anti-slaveryism fifty to sixty years ago, were not conspicuous in working out the problem. Mr. Lincoln, and such as he, though decidedly anti-slavery in their convictions, had never appeared in the roll of agitators. Indeed to at least reduce the evils of the saloon they were almost to the last victims of severe criticism upon the part of the pro- struction calls for additional help to enfessional agitators. The constant cry was fore the compulsory education law. That because they did not adopt the extreme suggestions of these agitators. The same daytime, while the increased zeal of our who were most conspicuous as temperance | foreshadows important coming events. agitators have not figured much in the practical application of the work of re-form. This is evident to-day. The con- girl who had been sent alone by her spicuous agitators of to-day assume that mother to a neighboring grocery for some they allow any other person to have in violation of the city ordinance that the the cause of temperance. Indeed, it is a conscientious policeman ran her in without part of their stock in trade to belittle and hesitation. He was induced, however, by ance reform, claiming that these are in her first to her mother and take a pledge collusion with the saloon. This seems to that the child should never again appear be inevitable in all works of reform. A on the streets after the curfew whistle they have no thought for others, then let | professional agitator is not necessarily a | had been sounded. Now it is not difficult very narrow. What he sees of the evils nize the slow processes by which all re-

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the city. For another week, beginning Monday, The Marvelous Open from Il a. m. to Il p. m. ADMISSION, Adults, 25c; Children, loc

Frank C Bos ock, "The Animal King," Director General was very easy for a one-idead man or woman to see evils in the system that ought to be removed, but they never stopped to think how difficult it was to apply their theory to existing conditions terms upon which alone their ancestors | The result, however, has this encouraging feature, as little as they may have

sowing seed which was taking root where they little expected. It is interesting in this connection to remember how slow the State of Indiana was to utilize the provision of the Constitution which made it obligatory upon the Legislature to provide a Reform School for Children. This grew out of the fact manhood. Judge Baldwin tells us that its that the public conscience was not sufficiently aroused to the subject. After all the first steps for the reformation of children were only preparatory, or rather, as is usual in such cases, the work began at the wrong end of the undertaking. I took hold of the bad boy or girl after h or she had become unbearably bad. It took many years after this beginning to reveal to the popular thought the fact that reformation should begin before there was anything to reform. It is comparatively recent that civil

authorities have adopted the curfew. This is a preventive of moral degradation that aiready shows encouraging results. An other step in this reform which the popular thought was not ready to accept until recently is the compulsory education scheme. To get girls and boys into schools in the daytime, and to keep them off the streets at night is much more effective than to let them so graduate in crime that confinement in a reform school is indispensable for the safety of society and almost hopeless as to the reformation of the child. I refer to this simply as an illustration of the fact that the trend of thought is leading to better measures than was at first anticipated. What with compulsory education, well-enforced curfew laws, and properly managed reformatory institutions, we may hope to have great

diminution of crime among the young in the near future. Another branch of this reform movement is beginning to develop. The records of courts show that at least 90 per cent. of the crimes on account of which men and women are in the penitentiaries and refermatories of the State, are connected with the use of intoxicating liquors. It is not strange that the world is not growso that the saloon is absolutely abolished. but there are indications evident that pubhe thought is being turned toward them shut his eyes to the tremendous facts that nearly all the murders and similar crimes in Indianapolis, for instance, and other pear in the working out of the problem from a purely economic standpoint a tide of indignation against the saloon is setting in. It may take an age or more to up his agitation, not only denouncing the saloon, but denouncing as in sympathy with it, those who do not at once join them it their ill-digested measures of relief. However, signs are propitious. Even in New York and Chicago and Indianapolis there are indications of activity upon the part of civil authorities to enforce what little law we have against the saloon. It is an uphill work, but there are hopes that sufficient moral stamina will be developed to their minimum. One encouraging fact is that our superintendent of public that they were in sympathy with slavery | force will be granted, and fewer gamins will be found on the street during the is true of temperance reform. The men city police in enforcing the curfew law Only a few weeks ago one of these guarthey have a higher degree of interest than articles for family use. This was such a denounce the real workers in the temper- some witnesses of this heroic act to take weak-minded person, but he is ordinarily to see that the time is near at hand when

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factor at first will be the economic side of the measure. By and by the moral phase of the question will loom up, and we will enforce the compulsory education law, the curfew law, and the law against saloons from a moral consideration as well. Meanwhile, of course, we expect that professional agitators will continue their agitation and continue to denounce every one who does not pronounce their shibboleth. but the work will go on in the hands of practical men as the anti-slavery work went on fifty years ago.

Indianapolis, Dec. 15. The Rejected Amendments.

The failure of the two constitutional conscientious policemen will venture to may have the effect of concentrating efthat he would cure so obscures his mental tackle saloon keepers when they notori- forts in favor of a constitutional convenand moral vision that he fails to recog- ously violate the law, though I believe that tion. The General Assembly will unthe most rigid prohibition of the saloos doubtedly call a convention for a new Conforms are promoted. With him it is an | must be and will be a final decree of the stitution if urged so to do by the many innevertheless, and it is also a fact which easy matter to revolutionize society, and people. I nevertheless believe that we terests that are hampered by the cannot escape even the dullest vision that overthrow the usages and customs of the will reach it only as public sentiment deif nullification as now practiced is to con- ages. In this matter of prison reform, it mands it. Most probably the controlling New Albany, Ind., Dec. 15. GEO E. CARDWILL